NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BERRETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. DEFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON-AND NAMEAU STR.

THE DAILT HERALD, two cents per copy, Il per aments.

THE WEERLY HERALD, merry Scaturday, at ets cents per
gps, or 83 per cumum; the European Edition every Wednesder,
as cents per copy, 84 per amenin to any part of Grea. British

83 to any part of the Centinens, both is include postage; the
alifornia Edition on the 5th and 20th of such under the THE FAMILY HERALD, eve Wednesday, at four cents po 1999, or RE per annum.

YOLUNTARY ONRESPONDENCE, condensing important neces, colicited from any quarter of the world; if such will be therefore for the world; if such will be therefore part for any quarter of the world; if such will be therefore for the world; if such will be the the therefore for the world particularly Bagueres to Beal all left has all Plats.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspon

AMDERMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Cinque Performances

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-MILLER OF NEW JERSEY

METROPOLITAN THEATRE (Late Burton's)-THE CZARI-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .-- AS YOU LIKE IT-LAURA REENE'S THEATER, No. 584 Broadway.-Tus

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 555 Broadway—John By Nadevie —La Livette de Breanger—Le Plano de Bebrue—Us Scandale a New York. STADT THEATRE, 37 and 39 Bowery. - GERMAN OPERA-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-After

WOOD'S MINETREL BUILDING, 661 and 563 Broadway-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, MECHANICS' HALL, 427 Broad

New York, Monday, April 4, 1859.

ADVERTISING AND TRIPLE SHEETS. To morrow we intend to publish a triple sheet. We have been driven to this necessity by an extraordinary pressure on our columns by advertisements, which our readers may have observed during the last few weeks, and which is every day increasing, because the cause is increasing and is likely to increase still further. Circulation brings advertisements. Our columns are so crowded that we are compelled to publish triple sheets in order to give our readers all the news. This great increase of advertisements is a proof of the revival of business in all departments of trade and commerce. Advertisers, if they desire to have their advertisements appear in the proper place, are particularly requested to hand them in by nine o'clock in the evening.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The Cunard mail steamship Niagara, Captain Millar, will leave Boston on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

morning at eleven o'clock to go by railroad, and at four o'clock in the afternoon to go by steamboal. The European edition of the HERALD will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers,

in Europe :-

LORDON Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill.
London Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 King William street
PARS Lansing, Starr & Co., 74 King William street
LYBEROOL Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.
R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.
HAVIS Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Cornelle.
HAMDERG De Chapeauronge & Co.

The contents of the European edition of the RERAID will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to hour the of

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition. The United States mail steamship Illinois, Captain McGowan, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall, The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

will close at one o'clock to morrow afternoon. The NEW YORK WEELT HERALD-California edition

scataining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at cleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

The News.

The steamship Indian, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., is due at Portland, with four days la-

We have accounts from St. Domingo to the 1st ult., but they are of little interest. It was believed that the British West India mail steamers were about to establish a central depot at Angalina, in the bay of Samana, and projects of internal improvement in connection therewith were under discussion. The 27th of February, the sixteenth anniversary of Dominican independence, was cele brated with great parade, and the session of the Dominican Congress was opened with much cere

The discovery at a railroad depot at Albany of a soap box containing human remains, has given rise to the supposition that a clue to the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Captain Brennan, in July last, from Staten Island, has been found. The affair is now in course of investigation. Such particulars as have transpired in regard to it are given in another column.

About half past seven o'clock last evening, as the ferry boat Brooklyn was crossing from Brook, lyn to New York, a raft with two men upon it was perceived drifting in the East river. The ferry boat was immediately stopped, and after some delay the small boat was lowered, with one of the deck hands-Mr. Job White-who succeeded in rescuing the two men from their perilous situation on the raft at the risk of his life, as on his return to the ferry boat the little skiff capsized under the guard of the steamer. The rescued men gave their names as Henry Canon and Charles McDonald. They stated that they were sailors; but as their statements re la tive to their being on the raft were very contra dictory, it was generally believed that they were escaped coavicts from Blackwell's Island, and they were accordingly detained by the police.

The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this city during the past week, the range of the barometer and thermometer, the variation of wind currents, and the state of the weather at three periods during each day, viz: at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 o'clock P. M .:-

Days of the Week	D	9 A. M.			I.P. M.			9 P. M.			Zo	B
	aye of the Mouth.	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Barometer	Mermoneter	Word	Barometer	Thermounder	Word	succes point, which	ain, faches
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Saturday Morning, overcast; afternoon, clear; hight. Monday-Morning, clear; afternoon, cloudy; night, over Tuesday-Morning, overcast, with light rain; afternoon. avy rain; night, clear. Wednesday.-Morning, cloudy; afternoon, clear; night,

lear.
Thursday—Morning, clear; afternoon and night, clear

nd blowing fresh. Friday—Clear all day and blowing fresh. Esturday—Morning, clear.

The new Unitarian church corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street, was formally ope

religious service yesterday. The rastor, Rev. Mr. Frothingham, preached the sermon on the occasion, and Drs. Bellows and Osgood, and Rev. Mr. Longfellow, assisted in the exercises. See our report.

George W. Jones, of Iowa, has accepted the mission to New Granada, and the President has rected him to repair to Washir gton without delay

o receive his instructions. The British steamship Prince Albert, Capt. Wa ters, wii sailed from this port on the 3d ult. for Ga way, was s oken to 13th, in 1 titude 44.03, and longitude 41.40, under sail, having lost her propeller.

During the past week there were 46 admission the City Hospital, 47 discharged, and 8 deaths. Remaining April 1-Males, 179; females, 40. Toal. 219.

bales, only about 600 or 700 of which were sold in The market closed heavy and easier for lots in transitu, wi ile parcels from store were without quotable quest, especially State and Western common brands, while he higher and extra grades continued firm. Southern brands were in fair demand, while prices were unchanged. Wheat was in better request, with more firmness on the part of holders, though sales were moderate. Corn con-t bued heavy, with sales of round Northern at 87 ½c. a SSc., and yellow Jersey and Southern at 87c. a 89c., and choice white Southern at 93c. Pork was more buoyant, io., and \$12 60 a \$12 75 for prime, with sales of mess, ller's option, deliverable from April 20 to June 1, a \$17.75. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 1,200 ands. Cuba and New Orleans, at prices given in anot column. Coffee was steady, with moderate sales of Rio, Maracaibo and Java. Freight engagements were mode-rate, and rates unchanged. The public tea sale held on Saturday drew a good and spirited company. Nearly all prices of previous sales. The bulk consisted of greens of

Our Political Parties-Progress of the New

The judicious movement for the reorganization of the opposition elements of the South, which was inaugurated in Virginia only a few weeks ago, appears to "run like the cholera." It has revived the late sleeping energies of the old whigs of Kentucky, and, as our readers will perceive from the newspaper extracts on the subject elsewhere in these columns, the contagion has rekindled the whig fires" in Tennessee, Louisiana and Alabama. The good example of the Virginia of position movement in clearing their skirts of "the least and last remains" of the mummeries, bigotries and puerile trash and claptrap of Know Nothingism, has thus operated like magic in paving the way for a harmonious and homogeneous reconstruction of the conservative opposition elements, not only of the whole South, but of the whole Union.

The opposition members of the Louisians Legislature, in their address to their partisans of the State, refer encouragingly to the demoralized and disorganized condition of the national democracy, and to the "disbanded state" of the party as " found in the recent abortive session of Congress, where, with a majority?in both branches of that body, it was found impossible to harmon ze its discordant elements, obstructing thereby the most necessary legislation, and readering an extra session highly probable ir not certain." And is there not here abundant matter of encouragement to the Union loving and constitutional opposition elements of all the country to organize and take the field for 1860, as an independent party? The republican party, on the abolition platform of W. H. Seward's Rochester manifesto, stands in the attitude of an aggressive, coercive, sectional, disunion party. The shattered and demoralized democratic party, substantially reduced to the limits of the Southern States, is just as intensely sectional the other way, if we are to be guided by the movements and manifestos of its Southern ultra managers in Congress, and among our Southern people.

The administration of Mr. Buchanan, signalized as it has been by a domestic and foreign policy eminently calculated to establish peace and harmony at home, and respect, influence and power abroad, has thus been deserted, opposed and denounced by the Southern leaders and organs of the sectionalized democracy upon every important public question, foreign and domestic, from the promulgation of the President's inaugural down to the present day. Thus the successes of his administration upon the Mormon question, the Kansas question, the filibustering question, and other important issues. are due to the patriotic support of the conservatives of the opposition side; while the failure of those bold, sagacious and timely recommendations in regard to Mexican and Central American affairs, and in relation to Cuba, the treasury, the tariff, the Pacific railroad, and the general financial embarrassments of the coun try, bankrupts, banks, corporations, &c., may be justly charged to the Southern Congressional cancus managers for the Charleston Convention.

Nor will it avail with these disorganizers of the democracy, and these factious enemies of the administration, concerning the failure of the appropriations for the Post Office department. to lay the blame upon the shoulders of Mr. Grow and his republican associates of the House. The Southern democratic leaders of the Senate stand equally guilty in regard to the defeat of those bills; nay, we apprehend that the spirit of hos tillity to the administration which instigated the course of Mr. Grow on these Post Office bills will compare favorably with the factious and treacherous proceedings of those prominent Southern democrats who made themselves so conspicuous in the defeat of these measures. Nor have these disaffections and demoralizations of the democracy been limited to the newspaper organs and Congressional leaders and Presidential cliques of the party. The same troubles have crippled the unity and efficiency of the administration in the Cabinet; and but for the charitable considerations of the President in behalf of the poor, crippled and imploring party, he would doubtless have given a wholesome lesson or two to all the disor. ganizers concerned in the call of an extra session, in the reconstruction of his Cabinet, and in the positive repudiation of all the faithless sectional

leaders and newspaper organs of the party, from Washington to the extremities of the Union. As matters now stand, Mr. Buchanan has no longer anything to fear or to expect from the disordered and impotent democratic party. The policy of his administration is national, conservative, just and fair to all sections. The policy of the Southern ultra dictators of the party is sectional, disorganizing and revolutionary. Thus detached from the administration into a hostile sectional movement, the Southern democracy may be justly repudiated by all conservative men as equally dangerous to the peace of the Union as the Northern party of the Rochester manifesto. Between these two sectional organizations, however, there is an ample margin for a new and independent national party. These new movements of the whigs of the South, in this view, we accept as the beginnings of the good or work in behalf of this new and independent

up to-day by the conservatives of Connecticut in decisive action against the sectional anti-slavery party of the North, and the result will strengthen the hands of the Union opposition party of Virginia against the sectional pro-slavery party of

For the interim to the Presidential succession we stand by the constitutional and national administration o Mr. Buchanan, sgainst both the s etic nalized parties of the day; but in reference to the succession we can discover no security to th government, no safety to the Union, except through the saving intervention of a new national Union party in the election of our next

Terrible New Cannon-The Great Guns of Europe-England's Peacen

The new cannon, recen ly invented in France and England, are creating considerable excitement just now, especially as Europe is thought to be on the eve of a great war. The recent improvements are of such a decided character as may well excite extraordinary interest, not only in those countries, but on this side of the Atlantic. The experimental trials are truly astonishing. The London Times assores us that with these "arms of precision" there will be few chances of escape in battle, and that modern warfare will be so completely revolutionized that "it seems hard to say how armies are in future to be manœuvred." weapon which is producing this sensation is the rifled cannon.

We'learn by the Persia that General Peel, the British Secretary of War, made an astounding statement to the House of Commons of the success of the Armstrong gun-a breech-loading wrought iron rifled piece-which had been tested under the eye of the government, and whose performances he had himself seen. The great advantages of this gun were its extreme lightness, the extent of its range and its accuracy. An Armstrong cannon throwing a projectile of 181bs. weighed only one-third as much as the ordinary 18pounder. It was adapted both for shot and shell for land and sea. Its destructive effects exceeded anything which had hitherto been witnessed, and it was impossible for any one to predict what would be the effect of the general introduction of that weapon into the British army. A 32pounder, with a charge of 5lbs. of powder, atained a range of over five miles and a quarter, and could hit an object at 1,000 yards every shot, which! an ordinary gun could only hit once in fifty-seven times; while at 3,000 yards its accuracy was as seven to one compared with that of common artillery at 1,000 yards. As to its durability, he had seen the gun fired 1,300 times without the slightest injurious effect. The manufacture of some of the larger of these guns was now being proceeded with by Sir W. Armstrong's late partners. It was also the intention of the government to make some of them at Woolwich, under the direction of that gentleman; and when they had got some of the largest size, they would be tried against masonry and earthwork, till which was done it was impossible to say exactly what effect they would produce upon fortifications. One thing he might predict, and that was that sooner or later they would supersede the whole existing armament of the country. So well they may, when the greatest range which we know upon good authority ever to have been obtained in England, or in Europe, was three and a quarter miles and in this country three and one-third miles. Such guns will also diminish the frequency of war, the effects of the new arm being tremendous. In reply to a question, Gen. Peel further said that \$367,500 had been applied by the government to the manufacture of this terrible weapon, and measures had been taken to turn out as many as possible in the shortest

possible time. The French papers throw doubt on the promises made in behalf of this gun, because the British government are making such a mystery about its construction, and shrewdly refer to the failure in the Crimea of the Lancaster gun, also a rifled cannon, which had cost the government an enormous sum, and to which wonderful range and precision had been attributed at the time of its experiments. One of the Paris journalists thinks the Armstrong gun is merely a bugbear to frighten other Powers and compel them to keep peace.

Since the miserable failure of the Lancaster, the government gave Mr. Whitworth \$100,000 to produce a rifled cannon. The London Times declared the problem had been solved. But it seems its solution remains for Mr. Armstrong, to whom another \$100,000 has been given by the government, besides the honor of knighthood. The Mechanics' Magazine says the Napoleon gun cannot compare with the British invention. That, however, remains to be proved by service on the field

The success of the Minie rifle at the siege of Sebastopol suggested a new idea to the Emperor of the French. "The queen of weapons," as the London Times truly remarked, "saved the fight." This set the astute mind of Napoleon to work. He saw that rifled cannon, if practicable, would be as much superior to smooth-bored pieces as the Minie rifle proved superior to the ordinary musket in accuracy, range and destructive effects. The desideratum is produced and he is now a day's march ahead of the British' government and every other Power in Europe Napoleon's rifled cannon, manufactured at Vincennes, is already an accomplished fact, and the gun has been distributed to the Imperial Guard. Of its accuracy a Paris correspondent says, that at 3,358 yards (nearly two miles), "it can strike a single man on horseback, and at that distance would destroy a body of cavalry or infantry." The gun, like our Columbiad or Dahlgren, is both shot and shell, and is loaded at the muzzle, Napoleon having rejected as an impossibility what the English are now trying to accomplish-a good breech-loading rifle cannonlong after science and repeated failures have exploded the idea. The English government has contributed but little to the improvement of firearms. The French government is always ahead of it. It was ahead in the case of the Paixhans gun. by which the naval shell system was developed in 1825; in the case of the Minie rifle, which was brought into use by the French in 1849, was afterwards adopted by the English, and is soon destined to supersede the old musket in all the armies of the world. It is now equally in advance with the new rifled cannon. The French gun is actually in service—the English has yet to be made. And what is more, the French has been tried on masonry, and is found terrible : the new twelve-pounder can effect a breach in a fortification at double the distance, and with half

the number of strokes, by which the old twenty-

four-pounder could accomplish the same object.

Union movement for 1860. Let it be followed great preparations are being made to excel if not to outstrip France in the new weapon. The Armstrong gun is said to have per ormed wand is, and the fast-loading Warry cannon is more than a match for it, projecting shells at a rate of twenty per minute. The latter inventor undertakes to throw a ball five miles, and Capt Norton says he will ignite at 2,000 yards any combustible substance with a shall containing his "liquid fre," projected from a rifle can non. In fact, he is ready to burn the fleets and cities of the enemy like magic.

No doubt there is much exaggeration in these accounts; but still there is some truth in them. part cularly the rifled cannon. By the Minie riffe, mooth-bored artillery was shorn of its strength, and that was unfavorable to great Powers and strong governments, and held out hopes to revolution, democracy and weak nationalities. To regain the ascendancy o carnon is the aim of Napoleon, and this also an object of solicitude with the English go vernment. The invention of artillery revolutionized the art of war throughout the world. The recent invention of the Minie rifle has begun a greater revolution, which will be completed as soon as rifled cannon become the armament of the great Powers.

LEGISLATIVE ATTACKS ON OUR MUNICIPAL SYS-EM.—The republican Legislature at Albany has been using all the power vested in it by the people to subvert the municipal governments in the State. By the enactment of the Metropolitan Police law, the sundry commissions to manage concerns which pertain to our local interests, amendments of the charter, and so forth they have already shorn our city government and the people who created it of half their power, and concentrated vast influence in the hands of their own party. In the same way they have been legislating for Troy, Brook lyn and other cities, and we now see that they have struck at the city government of Albany, by handing over the police and fire departments to five commissioners, of whom it is pretty certain three will be republicans.

This is a desperate game for party aggrandizement, and a most dangerous one for State and country. Cities and their local governments are to the State what the States are to the federal Union. Our municipal system is the very life and mainstay of our liberties. To strike at that is to imperil all we hold dear; to uproot it is to bring chaos, if not dissolution. Do the legislators at Albany know what they are doing. or -are they wickedly designing to bring about these results for mere party purposes?

If it is true that the Court of Appeals has decided in favor of the old police, and against the present Police Commissioners—as we have no doubt it is—the consolation at least remains that we have the courts yet to resort to for the protection of our rights against the flagitious assaults of the Legislature. A poor consolation it is in an enlightened country like this, and in the nineteenth century.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.—This day commences, at Washington, the trial of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles for the killing of the late Phillip Barton Key, Prosecuting Attorney for the District of Columbia. The peculiar nature of the case—the fact of the accused being a member of Congress, and having been formerly Secretary of Legation at the British metropolis, where he and his wife were so well known as to call forth in his behalf an editorial article of great sympathy from one of the leading London journals—the fact of the killing having been done in a public square, in open day, before several witnesses, and without attempt at disguise or concealment-the prisoner's immediate surrender of himself to the authorities the intolerable provocation which incited to the deed of blood, and the whole train of circumstances which led to the denouement of this domestic tragedy-combine to take it out of the ordinary catalogue of criminal trials, and to render t one of the causes célebres of history. In view, therefore, of the interest which our readers will take in the case, we have made arrangements to have the trial fully reported every day y telegraph.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE. - But ten working days now remain before the Legislature will close its session, according to the rule, and there is still a large mass of business to be done. The unusual excitement which exists in reference to the twenty railroads proposed to be chartered in this city and Brooklyn will probably cause a considerable portion of that time to be occupied with the subject. We publish in another column a continuation of the list of bills passed up to this time, together with those still to be acted upon. It will be seen that the acts passed and acted upon by the Executive number eighty-seven, while there are now before the Committee of the Whole one bundred and sixty more, and fifty-seven still in the hands of committees. It is not likely that all the business will be finished this session, though a desperate rush is being made by the lobby to hurry through before adjournment the business in which that ravenous institution has the most interest.

RAILROAD COMPACTS, SCHEMES AND SOUAB-BLES .- For some time past the four great railroads connecting the Atlantic shore with the West and its great interior seas-the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads-have been concecting plans whereby they could arrange the prices of freight and travel on the several roads, so as not to conflict with each other's inte rests. For this purpose they have held several conventions at different points: at Wash ington, Baltimore, Buffalo, in this city, and elsewhere; at each of which certain compacts and arrangements were entered into, only to be broken the very next week. They could not keep faith with each other, even to make money off the public-a fact which is greatly to the interest of said public. The more these corporations quarrel among themselves and defeat their own schemes, the better for those who have to patronize the railroads.

ANOTHER INCREASE OF THE STATE DERT .- A few days ago a bill passed the Senate at Albany submitting the question to the people in reference to a loan of two millions and a half to pay off the floating canal debt, and we perceive that a further loan is now proposed, amounting to half a million more, to pay the interest on the State debt. Here are four millions accumulating on the present indebtedness of the State, which will bring it up to nearly thirty-five millions. If we have to borrow this year to pay interest, what shall we do next year? Borrow again, of course, a still larger sum; and so it will go on from year to year, until, before we know where we are the State will be, like our railroad corporations, a dishonored bankrupt. So much for the beau-The British government is at last roused, and I tiful legislation of the Albany Solons.

KANSAS AFFAIRS-PROGRAMME FOR A NEW STATE CONSTITUTION .- On the 28th ult the people of Kansas voted on the proposition to call a new constitutional convention, and from the report of the election at Leavenworth there can be no doubt that the question has been decided in the affirmative by a large majority According to this decision the people of Kansas will next, on the 7th of June, elect their delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and on the 5th of July the Convention will meet in Wyardotte City, Leavenworth county. The next step will be the acceptance or rejection of the constitution which may thus be framed, and the election for this purpose is appointed for Tues-day, the 4th of October. Lastly, upon the safe presumption that the constitution will be ratified, the people under the State charter thus adopted will, on the 6th of December, proceed to telect their State officers and organic State Legislature.

We have no doubt that this programme will be smoothly carried through, and that the admission of the new State will thus become one of the first public acts of the next Congress, including the addition of two out-and-out antislavery free soil members to the Senate, as the closing interpretation, for the benefit of the Southern politicians of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Thus endeth the first decisive lesson of this territorial experiment of "popular sovereignty," and the second is not far off.

AN IMPROILE FACTIOUS CONGRESS. - The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* closes an article on Central American affairs with this well deserved condemnation of the late demoralized democratic Congress, to wit:- "It is thus that an imbecile factious Congress has dragged into the mud the national honor, by denying the administration the powers asked for and necessary to protect our national rights and interests, and to vindicate our national character." Very good. But if the democratic newspaper press generally, including the organs of the party at Washington, had spoken thus frankly and truthfully of this late "imbecile factious Congress" in season, they might have shamed it into discipline and good behavior. The Pennsulvanian is beginning to comprehend the fact that the New York HERALD has all along said nothing in condemnation of this late "factious and imbecile" Congress that was not strictly just and true.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION comes off to-day. It will be a hard fight, and the loss or gain of a republican member of Congress or two may be determined by the state of the weather. The democracy, like "Mother Carcy's chickens," rejoice in storms: the republicans, like porpoises, turn up in the largest "schools" when the seas are calm and the wis warm, though they are not so fearful of a spring drizzle as were the "old line whigs" in their day. We wait the result with some interest, because we are not without the hope of a rebuke to the sectional republican party which will spoil their calculations.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

cious Course of the President Respecting the Prosecution—Demeanor of Mr. Sickles the Presecution—Demeanor of Mr. Sickles— Bespatches from Utah—The Army in Good Condition and the Mormons Peaceable—Gen. Jones Accepts the Mission to New Granada.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

Washington, April 3, 1859.
The trial of Mr. Sickles begins to morrow morning at ten o'clock, and the deepest interest prevails here as to what may ensue. The general opinion is that Mr. Sickles mongers anticipate a great treat from the piquant reve-lations that are expected; but the taste and discretion of the Court will probably protect public decency from needless violation. It appears that application was made yesterday to the President by Messrs. Carlisle and Bradley, for authority to give their legal aid to the prosecution; but the President expressed his surprise at this singular attempt to draw him into an interference with the usual course of justice. It is supposed that after this rebuff these gentlemen will not urge themselves upon the prosecuting attorney, who is abundantly able to manage the case, as he is a lawyer of ability and expe

Numbers continue to arrive from New York and other cities to attend the trial. As the trial approaches Mr. Sickles grows calmer; but it is said he fears more the ordeal of listening to the evidence of his wife's open court than even the verdict of the jury. The prosecution and the defence are, up to this moment

ignorant of the mode of procedure that either will adopt. They stand like two combatants, fully armed, but no knowing where the attack will be made.

The War De, artment have received a heavy mail from Utch with late dates. General Johnston writes en. ouragingly in regard to Mormon affairs, as also doc Governor Cumming. Brigham Young conducts himself in a becoming manner, and shows every symptom of true penitence. The winter haz not been very severe, and the army is in a healthy condition.

George W. Jones, of Iowa, who was offered the Borota mission but declined it, telegraphed the President yesterday withdrawing his declension and saying he would accept it. The President replied, notifying him to report mself immediately at the State Department

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1859. The President has issued his proclamation for extensive sas and Nebraska during of public lands in Kar July, August and September next.

Secretary Cobb, by direction of the President, is Acting Attorney General during Judge Black's temporary ab

The Union of this morning reiterates that the dangerous controversy which has so long existed between the British and United States governments in regard to the true construction of the Clayton-Balwer treaty is now in pro-

cess of satisfactory adjustment.

Charles A. Appleton, of Maine, committed suicide by frowning himself to-day. He has been subject to fits of mental derangement. His brother, Hon. John Appleton.
Assistant Secretary of State, took charge of the remains.

The New Mexican Mail, &c. Sr. Lous, April 2, 1859. The New Mexican mail of the 13th ultimo reached Ind

endence this evening.

The Gasette office at Santa Fe was almost totally de-royed by fire on the 12th ult. The fire was the work of

an incendiary.

The Kiowa Indians had been driven from the mail station at Pawnee Fork, and were otherwise troublesome.

The people of New Mexico were desirous of annexation to Jefferson Territory.

A Leavenworth despatch says that information has been received from Washington that the government designs placing several companies of cavalry along the route to Denver City, for the protection of emigrants.

The School Money Question in Newark.

Newark, N. J., April 2, 1859.

The Common Council of this city, at a meeting list evening, refused, by a vote of 11 to 11, to appropriate one-third of the proceeds of a fund for the support of orphan children to a Reman Catholic orphan asylum. A resolution to give it to the new Orphan Asylum and Foster Home, each a Protestiant institution, was also defeated by the same vote.

Henry A. Whitney was re-elected Chief of Police by a vote of 12 to 7.

The steamboat Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 2, 1859.

The steamboat Augusta was burnt last night, forty miles below, on the Savannah river. The engineer, Henry Day, and three Negroes, were drowned. The cargo, consisting of seven hundred and eighty bales of cotton, five hundred and forty barrels of flour and other produce, was also consumed. The boat and cargo are a total loss; both are partly insured in New York.

Fire at New Orleans.

New ORLEANS, April 1, 1859.

Haif of the Planters' cotton press was destroyed in this morning. Five thousand bales of cotton we also consumed. Loss \$300,000; well insured.

Highway Robbery.
FORT EDWARD, N. Y., April 2, 1859.

A Mr. Hamilton, of Moreau, while passing over the ridge at Glen's Falls last night, was knocked down and beed of \$450. The robbers scaped.

Non-Arrival of the Indian-

PORTLAND, Me., April 3-10 P. M The steamship Indian is now about due, with four days later European intelligence, but up to this hour there are no signs of her. The weather is very thick and rainy, and there is but little chance of her making her

Affairs in Boston.

Affairs in Hoston.

THE COCHITUATE WATER REFAK, RTC.
BOSTON, April 2, 1859.

The Cochituate water break is so far meeded that water 1g in flow through one pipe to the reservoir.

The jurchase of the Hancock House is virtually defeated.

The Suffolk Flour Mills, occupying a building 200 feet in length and three stories high, were destroyed by fire this morning, with about 3,000 berrels of flour and a large number of bags of flour and grain. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary. The mills were insured for \$50,000, posetly in this city.

During the fire a marine, named Walter Bassett under the influence of rum, made a murderous assant on a woman named Abby Nelson, with a knife, stabbin her near the lungs, from which she will probably die. Offices Jollison, in arresting Bassett, was also severely wounded. At the election in Fall River to-day, Mr. Blaisdell was chosen Mayor.

The trial of Dr. David R. Brown for causing the death of Susan Caroline Webster by litegal practice, has resulted in his conviction. The punishment for the offence is from seven to wently years imprisonment.

Balloon Ascension.

Monsieur Carlingcourt, accompanied by two gentiems passengers, made a fine balloon ascension from this cut oday. They started from Utica at forty minutes belower o'clock P. M., and landed asfely in Litchfield, Herk mer county, at six o'clock.

Diarine Disasters.

Nanucker, April 2, 1

The schooner Hartford, of Bangor, Teague, from for South Carolina, came ashere yesterday forenous crew were saved, and the vessel will probably off.

off.

The schooner Susan and Mary, Whitmore, from Calais for Norfolk, Va., came ashore here yesterday morning. Crew saved. Vessel tight.

The schooner Sarah Eaton, of Calais, from St. Johns, N. R., for Providence, struck on Nantucket Bar yesterday morning and bilged. She will probably prove a total loss.

Lake Navigation.

Collingwood, April 2, 1850.

The propeller Hunter, the first vessel of the season for Chicago, sails this afternood, with a full freight and tweet ty passengers.

FHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's, 93; Roading
Railroad, 25%; Morris Canai, 49%; Long Island Railroad,
11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State
Railroad, 254; Morris Canal, 494; Long Island Railroad,
11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44.

The seles of cotton to day were 500 bales only, and prices are nominal. This state of affairs was owing to a faise despatch to the Picagame that the President has received despatches from Europe that hostilities have commenced. Midding, 11%c. a 12c.; sales of the week 37, 600 bales; received do 38,600 bales, against 45,500 in corresponding week last year; exports 65,500 bales, total this season 1,250,600 bales; streets 41,000 bales; increased receipts at this port 204,300 bales; do. at all the ports 791,500 bales. Sugar dull; fully fair 650. Messiperk \$17.26.
Coffee steady: prime 11%c; sales of the week 3,700 bags; imports 5,250 bags; stock 20,000 bags, against 9,250 bags hast year. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 7.16d.

Monus, April 1, 1859.

Cotton—Sales to day light and prices nominal: sales of the week, 10,750 bales; receipts of the week, 8,500 bales, against 11,750 in corresponing week last year. Increased receipts at this port, 182,000 bales. Stock, 135,500 bales. Philadelphia, April 2, 1859. Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; yellow corn 87c. Whiskey dull at 28½c. a 29c. Cincinal, april 2, 1850. Flour dull at lower and irregular prices; sales of 1,000 for the control of the

Cincinnati, April 2, 1869.
Flour dull at lower and irregular prices: sales of 1,000 bbls. at \$5.45; stock on hand, 66,000 bbls. Whiskey dull at 245. Provisions inactive at nominal prices.

The April Session of the Common Council.

The Board of Aldermen are still disinclined to accept my nominee of the Mayor for the office of City In. spector. Rather than displace Mr. Morton they have re-fused to set on the nomination of Elijah F. Purdy II is protable there will not be a quorum this evening, as many of the members have gone on to Albany to remon-strate against a further invasion of the city's right by the centumplated passage of a charter now before the Legislature.
In the Board of Councilmen the proceedings, no doubt,

In the Board of Councilment the proceedings, no doubt, will be interesting. The resolution adopted at a special meeting of the Alderman on Friday, inviting the Councilmen to unite with them in remonstrating against the proposed amendments to the city charter, will be brought up for concurrence. The reports of the majority and mi nority committees in reference to the respective claims of Mesers. Froar and McAdam to a seat in the Board will

The April Term of the Law Courts.

This being the first Monday of the month, the term commences in the various Law Courts, and, judging from he jergth of the calendars, the prospect of a busy month a apparent. The Court of Oyer and Terminer, at which udge Davics will preside, has several murder cases to dispose of; but if each lasts as long as did that of Stephons, there will be no chance of a general jail delivery before the summer weather sets in.

There will be two branches of the Supreme Court Cir cuit for jury trials of civil actions, at which Judges Emott and Allen, Justices from neighboring counties, will preside. Judge Sutherland will preside at special term for

Judge Roosevelt (P J.) will hold special term and chambers. It is probable he may have a motion up before him which will re-clicit the facts of the Dean and Boker affair. It appears that a case is pending at the suit in the beard and maintenance of Mr. Boker's daughter, Mary Ann Dean, also for acting as gent for Mr. Boker in procuring a suitable chool for his son in law, John Dean. The motion is to age it for Mr. Boker in strike out part of an answer, and it is expected that so domestic scenes which have not yet transpired will be broug t to light.

In the uperior Court there will be an extra trial calendar, in addition to the usual one, and two branches for jury trials will be held, besides the regular special term

and char bers.

There will be two jury trial branches in the Com Pleas. It is thought that the suit against the liquor dealers will be reached this term. The case of Edwin Forrest, the American tragedian, against N. P. Willis, poet and newspaper proprietor, for libel, in which the plaintiff claims \$20,000 damages, is on the calendar for

In the Marine Court two branches will be held for trials The United States Circuit Court will be opened to day, but the District Court term does not com

The Court of General Sessions also opens this morning Recorder Barnard presiding. As the District Attorney has caused the most important criminal indictments to be sent to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and as the City Prison is crowded to its utmost capacity with persons charged with felonious assaults, burglaries and other minor offences, the present term will be devoted to "clearing the prison." Those individuals who have been committed by the police magistrates within the last three weeks, charged with homicide, will be indicted as soon as the Grand Jury is empannelled, and many of them will be tried, if possible, before the term closes. There are over ten complaints preferred against a notorious burglas The case of Joseph Alexander, charged with receiving an stolen, will be taken up during the week, as will also that of Henry Kamak, indicted for arson in the first degree.

DEMOCRATIC CITY NOMINATIONS.—The delegates to the Hoboken Democratic City Convention to nominate muni cipal officers met at the City Hotel on Saturday evening. The following nominations were made:-For Mayor, Wm The following nominations were made: For Mayor, Wm. H. Gelston; Treasurer, Jacob Besson; City Clerk, Samuel W. Carey; Collector, Wm. Childs; Collector of Arrears, F. W. Bohnstedt; Superintendent of Schools, Saba Begert; Superintendent of Poor, Joseph Wood; Street Commissioner, John Kennedy; Pound Keeper, Adam Bonner. It is understood that Franklin B. Carpenter will receive the opposition nomination for Mayor.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner Bohustedt held an inquest en Saturday on the body of a servant girl named Johanna Duffy, whose death was caused by her clothing being set on fire by the explosion of a fluid lamp. Deceased resided in the family of Josiah Taylor, corner of Fifth and Garden treets. On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Taylor wen out to call upon a sick friend, leaving Johanna and their tile boy at home. Upon returning, late in the evening, they were very much a armed to find the house full of smoke. Mr Taylor west up starts for his boy, and found him in bed fast a leep. Upon further search the girl was found in the cellar deat, her garments having all been burned off by the explosion of the lamp, and a quantity of straw had also been on fire. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by the accidental explosion of a camphene lamp." Deceased is supposed to have relatives in New York.

AN AGED SUIGIDE.—Captain John H. Weber, an aged man of 80 years, commuted suicide at Bollevia, lows, by cutting his throat with a razor, on the 7th inst. At an early day he was United States Land Agent at Galoat the last of the lindson's Bay Company it is said that he was the first white man who looked of Great Sait Lake. He was an indied, and for many year declared his determination to take his own life.